

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Forum: "The Black Revolution and the White Backlash", Town Hall, New York City, June 15, 1964, Sponsored by the Association of Artists for Freedom

NY T-7 advised on April 12, 1962, that Ossie Davis and his wife, Ruby Wallace, also known as Ruby Dee, are not known to be members of the Communist Party (CP); however, they have the reputation of supporting or aiding causes through personal appearances, which causes are also supported by the CP.

Clarence B. Jones, Counsel for the AAF, is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

On February 26, 1957, NY T-8 identified a photograph of Clarence B. Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership, in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The June 15, 1954 issue of "The New York Times", page 35, identified Leroi Jones as a 29 year old Negro playwright.

On May 16, 1962, NY T-9 advised that a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was held on May 8, 1962, at the offices of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York City, and that among those in attendance was Leroi Jones, then the chairman of the New York Chapter of the FPCC.

A characterization of the FPCC appears in the Appendix pages attached hereto.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Forum: "The Black Revolution and the White Backlash", Town Hall, New York City, June 15, 1964, Sponsored by the Association of Artists for Freedom

On June 22, 1964, NY T-11 furnished a program issued at Town Hall, June 15, 1964, in connection with the Forum on "The Black Revolution and the White Backlash". This program identified panel member Charles E. Silberman as "the author of 'Crisis in Black and White', a member of the Editorial Board of Fortune Magazine, and a lecturer in economics at Columbia University, New York City."

Mrs. Lorraine Nemiroff, also known as Lorraine Hansberry, is described in the June 15, 1964 issue of "The New York Times", page 35, as a Negro playwright who wrote the 1959 hit play "A Raisin in the Sun".

On April 21, 1959, [REDACTED] a member of the CP from [REDACTED] and from [REDACTED] until [REDACTED] advised that Lorraine Hansberry had left the CP prior to its 16th National Convention in February, 1957. b7c-5

"The New York Times" issue of March 29, 1964, contained a news story which reported that John Oliver Killens, a skilled Negro novelist and head of the Harlem Writers Workshop, resides at Brooklyn, New York.

On June 24, 1963, NY T-10 advised that John Oliver Killens was the speaker at a public meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) held at 116 University Place, New York City, on June 21, 1963, and that his subject was "100 Years of Freedom".

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Forum: "The Black Revolution and the White Backlash", Town Hall, New York City, June 15, 1964, Sponsored by the Association of Artists for Freedom

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450,

Louis Lomax is a nationally known Negro author.

James Baldwin is a nationally known Negro author and playwright.

James Wechsler is the editor of the "New York Post", a New York City daily newspaper.

David Susskind is a New York City television producer who also conducts a discussion type television program based upon current issues.

Paule Marshall is an author whose novel, "Brown Girl, Brownstone", describes her as having been born in 1929 of West Indian parentage. She resides at 407 Central Park West, New York, New York.

The June 16, 1964 issue of the "New York Post", page 10, contained a news story entitled "Racial Debate at Town Hall Gets Nowhere". This news story reported that 6 Negro intellectuals and 3 whites met June 15, 1964, at Town Hall, New York City, in search of a "dialogue" on the tense Negro-white race relations situation, but that they found instead almost total impasse. The article stated that an audience of approximately 1,500 persons, more than half of the audience being white, attended the Forum. The article quoted David Susskind as stating "I have never heard such carefully couched calls for violence in a long time". "I find it dangerous, irresponsible, ineffective talk."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Forum: "The Black Revolution and the White Backlash", Town Hall, New York City, June 15, 1964, Sponsored by the Association of Artists for Freedom

The article quoted Negro novelist Paule Marshall as stating "what has been going on right here proves eloquently how impossible it is to try to conduct a dialogue with a white man." The article stated that Paule Marshall backed by loud applause, called for a "nation-wide freedom organization far more militant than any that exists today."

The 3 white panelists according to the article were Charles E. Silberman, "Fortune" Magazine Editor, James A. Wechsler, "New York Post" Editor, and television producer David Susskind.

The article quoted Wechsler as stating "I disagree that the white liberal has the role of water boy in the Freedom Movement." The article stated that Wechsler indicated that separatism in connection with racial problems would be disastrous and that "I find it embarrassing and weird that I am here tonight to argue that the message of Martin Luther King still has some meaning". The article stated that Negro playwright Lorraine Hansberry stated "we have to find some way to persuade the white liberal to stop being a liberal and become an American radical."

Ossie Davis, the Negro playwright actor, according to the article, called upon "our white brothers to show us a way out of the technology of our time. There is supposed to be full employment but I know and you know that if there is no program to solve this problem, white and black will wind up shooting one another."

The "New York Post" article stated that Charles E. Silberman kept pressing the rest of the panel to come up with concrete proposals for racial progress and "some concrete definition of what the black radical is." He commented that "the black radical seems to be long on talk and short on specifics".

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Forum: "The Black Revolution and the White Backlash", Town Hall, New York City, June 15, 1964, Sponsored by the Association of Artists for Freedom

The "New York Times" issue of June 22, 1964, page 26, contained an editorial type column entitled "Some : Barrier" written by James A. Wechsler. In this column Wechsler referred to the Forum of June 15, 1964. He wrote that the Forum was conceived as an effort to conduct a dialogue between "white liberals" and Negro "militants" about where men go from here in the civil rights program. The column reports that the Forum was a sad failure, that the evening was dominated by an atmosphere of adversary relationship between the white and Negro participants on the panel. He further reported that the Forum emphasized what appeared to be a dispute emerging between a cult of fire-brand Negro intellectuals and certain nationally recognized Negro leaders. Also that the remarks of the Negroes on the panel indicated that they felt the time had come to refute the spirit and strategy of the Non-Violence Movement and to create, in the words of Paule Marshall "a nationwide organization far more militant than any that exists". In this column Mr. Wechsler wrote that "time and again the thought was advanced that everything that has occurred so far in the freedom struggle has been virtually unimportant, largely because of the corrupt influences of 'white liberals' who stealthily dominate existing Negro groups, pervert their aims, and dilute their deeds." Further "it was time in short, for Negro militants to take matters into their own hands; if any whites choose to ride quietly in the back of the bus they might be accommodated, but let them not try to get near the wheel."

Mr. Wechsler's column continued that "to compound the bewildering aspects of the meeting, more than 3 quarters of the audience was white, and it was from white throats that one heard the most passionate, sometimes semi-hysterical responses to the more feverish assaults on the white liberal corruptors. From the reactions of some

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Forum: "The Black Revolution and the White Backlash", Town Hall, New York City, June 15, 1964, Sponsored by the Association of Artists for Freedom

peripheral foreign-policy exchanges, one gathered that it was a solid segment of readers of the pro-Peking "National Guardian" (in which the meeting had been heavily promoted) on hand.

"The Worker" issue of June 21, 1964, page 12, reported that more than 1,500 person attended the panel forum held at Town Hall, New York City, on the evening of June 15, 1964. The article stated that the dialogue was lively, hot and often heavy, that audience applause and disagreement was loud and frequent; that the discussion centered on the "Black Revolution", but that not much light was shed on the sources of the "White Backlash". "The Worker" article stated that Ruby Dee made the question type statement "what we need is a new program for the country. What system to substitute becomes the problem," and that the audience yelled back "Socialism".

On June 22, 1964, NY T-11 advised that the Forum held at Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street, New York City, at 8:00 PM on June 15, 1964, opened with Wilbert Tatum introducing David Susskind; that Susskind in his opening remarks indicated that the meeting was to establish a new dialogue between white and Negro people. The source advised that panelist Paule Marshall stated that the white people have a tendency to become very upset when they are inconvenienced by sit-ins and the like, but that it appears to be alright for the Negro to be inconvenienced. Further, that there is not enough militancy and violence within the Negro movements and that a national organization should be set up, with headquarters in the South and financed entirely by Negroes because she is tired of Negro organizations taking money from white people to finance their own movement.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Forum: "The Black Revolution and the White Backlash", Town Hall, New York City, June 15, 1964, Sponsored by the Association of Artists for Freedom

This source advised that John Oliver Killens remarked that he objected to the term "Black Revolution" because during a revolution bridges are blown up and that the Negro Movement is not a revolution but a revolt.

This source advised that Ossie Davis stated that white people are condescending, especially those in business in Harlem; that white people take money from the Negro and then give to certain Negro organizations to take pressure off themselves. According to this source, Davis indicated that he is surprised that more violence has not taken place in Harlem. Further, that he would not be surprised if a new youth organization were formed to replace leading Negro organizations because Negro youth will eventually become fed up with the non-violent policies of these organizations.

The source advised that James Wechsler remarked that the Negro people did not have any leadership. That if there were any Negroes present with the credentials to speak for the Negro people, he would gladly listen to them. These remarks according to the source were greeted with hisses and boos from the audience.

All sources mentioned above, as well as those mentioned in the appendix pages attached hereto, have furnished reliable information in the past.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

CAMP WEBATUCK, FORMERLY KNOWN AS
CAMP CALUMET; WINGDALE CAMP, INC.;
WINGDALE LODGE, INC.; CAMP UNITY;
WINGDALE ON THE LAKE, ALSO KNOWN AS

On May 27, 1953, a source advised that Camp Unity has been controlled by the Communist Party (CP) since its inception in 1929 or 1930.

On April 24, 1956, a second source furnished an undated flyer entitled "The Wingdaler" published by Wingdale On The Lake. This flyer reflected that Wingdale On The Lake occupied the same site as was formerly occupied by Camp Unity.

b7c-1 On June 7, 1956, [REDACTED] Office of the Secretary of State, New York State, reviewed his records and advised SA [REDACTED] that Wingdale Camp, Inc. filed a certificate of incorporation number 6036 with his department on February 9, 1956. b7c9

On April 27, 1956, a third source advised that regardless of the name it uses the camp is always referred to as Camp Unity by the CP and that captioned organization was and still is a joint operation of the National Office of the CP and the New York State CP.

On November 13, 1962, the third source above advised that the CP has taken complete control of the camp and the camp will be essentially a youth camp in the future.

The "National Guardian" December 6, 1962, contained an advertisement on page 10 entitled "Announcing Camp Webatuck."

The advertisement reflected that the camp, located at Lake Ellis, Wingdale, New York, is a camp for boys and girls from 7 to 16 plus.

The advertisement indicated that registrations for the camp could be made at its office, 505 Fifth Avenue, Suite 705, New York 17, New York, telephone number MU 7-0586.

On December 7, 1962, a suitable pretext call was placed to telephone number MU 7-0586.

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2.

APPENDIX

CAMP WEBATUCK, FORMERLY KNOWN AS
CAMP CALUMET; WINGDALE CAMP, INC.;
WINGDALE LODGE, INC.; CAMP UNITY;
WINGDALE ON THE LAKE, ALSO KNOWN AS

It was determined through conversation with an unknown male individual that Camp Webatuck is the new name for Camp Calumet formerly known as Wingdale Camp, Inc.; Wingdale Lodge, Inc.; Camp Unity; Wingdale On The Lake, also known as.

The "National Guardian" May 2, 1963, contained an advertisement on page 8 concerning Camp Webatuck. This advertisement reflected that the current office address for Camp Webatuck is 166 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York, telephone number OR 5-4383.

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1.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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1.

APPENDIXNATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2,5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATION OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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1.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1158) c.
SUBJECT: CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

7/1/64

Classified by 6972 JEP/28
Declassify on: OADR
2-28-90
89-3016 JHP

FORUM: "THE BLACK REVOLUTION AND
THE WHITE BACKLASH", TOWN HALL, NEW
YORK CITY, JUNE 15, 1964, SPONSORED
BY THE ASSOCIATION OF ARTISTS FOR FREEDOM.
RACIAL MATTERS

Classified by 5212 JEP/28
Declassify on: OADR
2-28-90
89-3016 JHP

Re NYlet to Bureau dated 6/11/64 entitled "Forum:
"The Black Revolution and the White Backlash", Town Hall,
New York City, June 15, 1964, Sponsored by the Association
of Artists for Freedom; Racial Matters".

3/15/99
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/8
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1)
CA 97-5269

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
- (1 - 100-3-116)
- 1 - New York (100- [REDACTED] (45)
- 1 - New York (100- [REDACTED] (45)
- 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE B. JONES) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-146553) (JAMES BALDWIN) (43)
- 1 - New York (100-102397) (JOHN O. KILLENS) (47)
- 1 - New York (100- [REDACTED] (47)
- 1 - New York (100-107297) (LORRAINE HANSBERRY) (45)
- 1 - New York (100- [REDACTED] (45)
- 1 - New York (105- [REDACTED] (45)
- 1 - New York (134- [REDACTED] (45)
- 1 - New York (100- [REDACTED] (46)
- 1 - New York (100- [REDACTED] (46)
- 1 - New York (100- [REDACTED] (45)
- 1 - New York (100-0) (ASSOCIATION OF ARTISTS FOR FREEDOM) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-151548) (CPUSA, NEGRO QUESTION, CP
INFLUENCE) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-1158) (43)

DHL/man
(19)

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SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 1 1964
FBI - NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 157-1158

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum captioned and dated as above.

Informants utilized in attached Letterhead Memorandum are as follows:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1

NY 157-1158-1A1

NY T-2

NY 100-91330-107

NY T-3

NY 100-91330-1077

NY T-4

NY 694-S#7

NYC

Used to characterize HUNTER O'DELL
Instant Letterhead
Memorandum

NY T-5

NYC

NY T-6

NY

NY T-7

Used to characterize OSSIE
DAVIS and RUBY DEE

NY T-8

Used to characterize
CLARENCE B. JONES

LYL, Columbia University, NYC

NY T-9

NY

NY T-10

NY

NY T-11

NY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 157-1158

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

b7c-5 b7D-3

[REDACTED], mentioned in the attached Letterhead Memorandum was interviewed on 6/4/64 by SA [REDACTED]

b7c-1

On 6/9/64, SA [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] b7c-1
[REDACTED] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department of the scheduled, captioned meeting. b7c-7

The following established sources of the NYO, all of whom are familiar with certain phases of the activities of the CP in the NYC area, or in racial matters, were contacted during May, 1964, and could furnish no information regarding captioned meeting or its sponsoring group:

[REDACTED] (S)U
[REDACTED] U
[REDACTED] (S)U
[REDACTED] (S)U
[REDACTED] (S)U

[REDACTED] U
[REDACTED] (S)U

[REDACTED] (S)U
[REDACTED] (S)U

b2-1
b7D-1

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, NYC, reviewed on 6/16/64 by IC [REDACTED] had no record relating to the Association of Artists for Freedom (AAF). CSNY-1, a commercial source, checked on 6/15/64 by IC [REDACTED], had no record on the AAF.

b7c-1

The attached Letterhead Memorandum is classified "Confidential" because the unauthorized disclosure of information reported herein by [REDACTED] could impair the future effectiveness of this source, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests.

b2-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-38503)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-144189)

SUBJECT: FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES INC.
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Date: 6/25/64

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" which is the 2nd quarter issue, Volume 4, Number 2, is self-described as "A Quarterly Review Of The Negro Freedom Movement", published by Freedomways Associates Inc. at 799 Broadway, NY, NY. The editorial page of this issue lists the following as members of the Editorial Staff:

W. ALPHAEUS HUNTON, Associate Editor
JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor
MARGARET G. BURROUGHS and JOHN L. DEVINE, Art Editors
ESTHER JACKSON, Managing Editor
SHIRLEY GRAHAM, Contributing Editor

2-Chicago (100-38503)(RM)
(1-100-)
2-Charlotte (100-) (Encl. 1)(RM)
(1-100-)
2-New Orleans (100-) (Encl. 1)(RM)
(1-100-)
1-Savannah (100-) (Encl. 1)(RM)(Info)
①-New York (100-146553)(JAMES BALDWIN)(45)
1-New York (100-) (45)
1-New York (100-) (47)
1-New York (97-) (42)
1-New York (100-) (46)
1-New York (100-) (43)
1-New York (100-) (45)
1-New York (100-52572)(W. ALPHAEUS HUNTON)(43)
1-New York (100-) (42)
1-New York (100-) (46)
1-New York (100-) (47)
1-New York (100-) (46)

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DATE 5-25-89 BY 208057J/af

b7c-3

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1-New York (100-144189)

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[Signature]

100-146553-167/3

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 25 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

NY 100-144189

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1-New York (100-25426) (RICHARD B. MOORE) (45)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (43)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (45)
1-New York (97- [REDACTED] (3)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (43)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (46)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (43)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (43)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (43)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (43)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (43)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (43)
1-New York (100- [REDACTED] (43)
1-New York (100-144189) (42)

b7c-3

NY 100-144189

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NY 100-144189

"Book Reviews

Man's Most Dangerous Myth
The Religions of the Oppressed
The Stone Face
Booker T. Washington and His Critics
A History of Ghana
Blame Me On History
The Coming of Chronos
to the House of Nightsong

Reviewed By

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KATTIE M. CUMBO 278
LENNOX RAPHAEL 279

Theatre

In White America
SYLVESTER LEAKS

280

Recent Books

JOHN H. CLARKE and ERNEST KAISER

282"

In addition, this issue contains a poem by a WALTER MOORE entitled "Freedom" at the bottom of Page 195; a poem by a R.D. COLEMAN entitled "American" on Page 202; and a poem by a KWABENA AKYEAMPONG entitled "Mother Africa's Soliloquy", on page 266.

The inside back cover of this issue states that the cover photographs appearing in this issue are by BUILDER LEVY.

On page 281 of this issue there is set forth background information on persons who contributed book reviews to the issue. The information appearing on page 281 is as follows:

NY 100-144189

"RICHARD B. MOORE, New York author, lecturer and owner of the Frederick Douglass Book Store.

"ROBERT S. BROWNE, Project Director, Phelps Stokes Fund.

"KEITH E. BAIRD, New York school teacher and member of FREEDOMWAYS Editorial Committee.

"KATTIE M. CUMBO lives in New York City where she writes poetry and frequently reviews books for periodicals.

"LENNOX RAPHAEL, young writer from Trinidad, is now completing a book about Brazil.

"SYLVESTER LEAKS, who reviews 'In White America,' writes for the newspaper 'Muhammed Speaks' and other publications."

There is enclosed with this letter for the Charlotte Office a copy of the article by MAE MALLORY, and for the New Orleans Office a copy of the article by JEROME SMITH. There is also enclosed for the information of Savannah a copy of the editorial in this issue which deals with the Albany, Georgia moveme and which urges the readers of "Freedomways" to send letters and telegrams to the Attorney General, asking that the convictions against the Albany leaders be set aside, and the indictments be dropped.

A copy of the Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is maintained in the library of the NYO.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

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OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-38503)

DATE: 6/30/64

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-144189) (P)

SUBJECT: FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES,
INCORPORATED
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Classified by 6972 EJP/JP
Declassify on: OADR 8-30-90
b2-1 89-3016 SHP

On June 14, 1964, [REDACTED] made available photo-
graphs of material maintained at the office of Freedomways
Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, NYC. Included in this
material were the following items: (X) u

- 3 - Chicago (ENCL. 1) (RM)
(1-100-[REDACTED])
- 2 - Houston (100-[REDACTED]) (ENCL. 1) (RM)
(1-100-[REDACTED])
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-61210) (ENCL. 1) (RM)
- 3 - San Antonio (100-9532) (ENCL. 2) (RM)
(1-100-[REDACTED])
(1-100-"ALL POINTS OF VIEW")
- 2 - Washington Field (100-39216) (ENCL. 1) (RM)
(1-100-[REDACTED]) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-[REDACTED]) (42)
- 1 - New York (97-[REDACTED]) (42)
- ① - New York (100-146553) (JAMES BALDWIN) (45)
- 1 - New York (42)

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/8
ON 3/15/99

CA 97-5269

b7c-3

JFO:mld
(16)

mk

Classified by 888 NIS/8879
Declassify on: OADR
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-146553-168

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 30 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-144189

1. A letter addressed Dr. ESTHER (ESTHER JACKSON), dated June 2, 1964, from ANDREW G. PASCHAL, P.O. Box 5162, Chicago, Illinois. This letter enclosed a check in the amount of \$62. PASCHAL stated that he had a few more copies (of "Freedomways") on hand but expected they should be gone by the time that the Spring issue arrives. PASCHAL referred to a discussion they had about a change in rate from 40/60 to 50/50 and said that the ten cent increase on the copy could be used for promotion. He said that if the rate is changed to this extent, ESTHER could send 50 extra copies of the Spring issue, which would make the order 150 copies instead of the usual 100. He said that he is anxious to get a representative number of readers "here" and would be working toward this end. (X)u

2. A letter dated June 4, 1964, from JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor of "Freedomways", addressed to JOHN BIGGERS in care of the Art Department, Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas. CLARKE stated that he had sent him, under separate cover, three copies of the Spring, 1964 issue of "Freedomways". He said that this issue contains an article "Four Rebels in Art" and that BIGGERS was one of the rebels. He explained that this article was to be published in a book "Harlem: U.S.A.", which he had edited for Seven Seas Publishers in Germany, and that the publishers had asked him to obtain a picture of BIGGERS and at least six pictures of his paintings. He said that they were requesting his permission to use these pictures in the book. (X)u

It is noted that a copy of a painting by JOHN BIGGERS appears on Page 225 of the Spring, 1964 issue of "Freedomways" and that comment is made concerning JOHN T. BIGGERS in an article "Four Rebels in Art", by ELTON C. FAX.

3. A letter dated March 24, 1964, addressed "Dear Mr. BALDWIN", from EDWIN BLUM, 801 North Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills, California. BLUM stated that he (X)u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-144189

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

had subscribed to "Freedomways" as a result of receiving a mailing from BALDWIN (JAMES BALDWIN, the well-known Negro author) but that on reading the Winter issue was shocked to note the abuse of the purpose of advancing the freedom movement by coupling it "with a sort of 1930's Communistic shouting down of capitalism..." He asked what freedom had to do with the advance of Communism and asked that the editors of "Freedomways" be instructed to cancel his subscription and return his money. (X)u

The letter contains a notation that a check was mailed on 4/1/64 and the "plate deleted" on the same date. (X)u

4. A letter dated March 14, 1964 on the letterhead of "All Points of View", San Antonio, Texas, signed by JOHN W. STANFORD and addressed to "Freedomways" at 799 Broadway, New York, New York. STANFORD stated that he wanted to apologize for being late with "this payment" for the Fall, 1963 issue of "Freedomways". He said that all his personal file, all back issues of "Freedomways" were seized in a raid; that "Freedomways" is a good seller and that All Points of View was still in business and that "Freedomways" should continue to send "our standing order". (X)u

Also a letter dated March 23, 1964 from STANFORD on the same stationery addressed to "Freedomways", thanking them for the 24 copies of "Freedomways", three copies each of eight different issues, that had been sent to All Points of View. He said that they did not order these and since no invoice was sent he assumes that it was intended that they be used as promotional material. He asked that he be told if this belief was correct. He said that they would sell these copies at a reduced price to acquaint new people with the magazine, adding that after the raid on his home, resulting in reduced stock, the profits from these sales would help put All Points of View back on its feet financially. He asked that he be told what the commission is on subscriptions to "Freedomways" and that, beginning with the next issue, the regular order should be increased to 7 copies of each issue. (X)u


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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-144189

5. A letter dated May 12, 1964 from JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor of "Freedomways" addressed to Mr. N. D. U. ONYEWU, 925 Crittendon Street, Washington 11, D.C. In this letter, CLARKE stated that he had read ONYEWU's article on Pan-Africanism and that he would try to fit it into their Fall issue. CLARKE said he probably would see him before the summer is over and did not have any success in inquiries about teaching jobs that might be to his liking. *QU*

(u) *QU* Copies of the above photographs are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter to the interested offices and no copies are being retained by New York. *b2-1*

If the information furnished [by *QU* ] is used in a report or otherwise disseminated it should be paraphrased to protect the source.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 7/8/64

FROM : SUPERVISOR [REDACTED] #12

SUBJECT: JAMES BALDWIN
PROPOSED BOOK
FBI - SOUTH

b7c-1

1 [REDACTED] Bureau Supervisor, advised that information appeared in the "Washington Post," dateline of 6/21/64, setting out that JAMES BALDWIN had contracted with Dial Press for four books. One of the books was to be "The FBI - South." Allegedly this book was to depict the work of the FBI in the South during the recent civil rights incidents.

Supervisor [REDACTED] requested that if possible, through established sources at Dial Press, a copy of the proposed book concerning the FBI be discreetly obtained prior to publication. He said the office was to be most discreet in its contacts concerning this book.

from [REDACTED] 1/27/64

TLA, again!

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/25/88 BY 288 BWA/ab

2/3 [REDACTED] 1/4/65 53-170

MMO'R:mrk
(1)

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTN.: CRIME RECORDS, SA [REDACTED]

7/17/64

b7c-1

SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

"THE FBI AND THE SOUTH"
BY JAMES BALDWIN
PROPOSED BOOK

Enclosed is a clipping from the "New York Herald Tribune" of 7/14/64, setting out that the JAMES BALDWIN book about the FBI, scheduled to be published by Dial Press next spring, will be featured in the "New Yorker" Magazine before its appearance as a book.

Also enclosed is the theater magazine "Playbill", which, on page 15, contains BALDWIN'S comments concerning a long article on the FBI and how it treats negroes. The article is to be called "The Blood Counters", which is the negroes' nickname for the FBI.

In view of the wide publicity being given to this proposed book or article, and since the office has no established contact with either Dial Press or the "New Yorker" Magazine, no attempt is being made to obtain pre-issue copies of this proposed book.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/17/89 BY 208513/08

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
- ① - New York (100-146553)

MMO'R:enc
(3)

DIRECTOR, FBI

7/28/64

SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-0) ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS SECTION

JAMES BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

*Info on file
last correct
100 - cf.
James Baldwin
JH43*

The Los Angeles Civic Light Opera Edition of Playbill entitled "Curtain Call" Volume 1, No. 7, dated July, 1964 on page 36, published an interview entitled "Playwright At Work: JAMES BALDWIN." A notation by the editor of Playbill noted that JAMES BALDWIN is a "brilliant burning tiger who is probably the monarch of the current literary jungle, (who) has won international acclaim as both a major writer and as the angry conscience of a nation." The notation continues "This blunt, lonely, perceptive forty year old bachelor has created three novels, three books of essays and two plays. His latest work may be seen on Broadway in the Actors Studio's explosive production of 'Blues for Mr. Charlie.'" The notation concluded with the statement that BALDWIN recently discussed his career and views on the American theatre in a two hour interview with WALTER WAGER.

For the information of the Bureau, Playbill is published monthly in Los Angeles, California; San Francisco, California; New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D. C. and Boston, Massachusetts. The Los Angeles address for Playbill is 8537 1/2 Melrose Avenue. The publisher is DOUGLAS CRANE whereas the editor is WALTER WAGER.

Of possible interest to the Bureau is the statement near the conclusion of the interview, page 40, wherein BALDWIN is asked "Will you write for the stage again?" to which BALDWIN replied "I will do more plays. I am now finishing a book with RICHARD AVEDON on the way we now live in America. His pictures, my text - titled 'An Essay.' Then I have a long article to do on the FBI and

2 - Bureau
① - New York (INFO) REGISTERED
1 - Los Angeles
JST:bjs
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY SP-2 BJS/SP

150-146553-172

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 30 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Draw from or from?

LA 62-0

how it treats Negroes. It will be called 'The Blood
Counters' which is the Negroes nickname for the FBI.
After that, perhaps a play."

The foregoing is being furnished for the
information of the Bureau.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

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which showed that Nathan Schwerner, wife, Anne Schwerner, resided at 1679 Popham Avenue, Bronx, New York, since 1937. He was employed as a partner in the Schwerner-Oppenheim Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New York City.

A confidential source advised in April, 1944, that one Nat Schwerne, 1679 Popham Avenue, Bronx, New York, was a member of the University Club, 8th Assembly District, Bronx County, Communist Party (CP).

The same source advised in March, and April, 1944, that Anne Schwerner, 1679 Popham Avenue, Bronx, New York, was Membership Director, University Club, 8th Assembly District, Southern Section, Bronx, County CP.

This source advised in December, 1947, that Anne Schwerner, self identified as a member of the Bronx County CP, Mount Eden Section, East University Club, sold at least one subscription to "The Worker".

The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8, column 5, reflects that Anne Schwerner, 8th Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on its 20th anniversary.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

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The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast
Communist newspaper which ceased publication
on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was
its Sunday edition.

[REDACTED]

7
referred
to
ONI

Martin Popper

A confidential source advised on July 18,
1963, that Martin Popper was directing the
strategy for the defense of Ivan D. Egorov,
and his wife, Aleksandra.

On July 15, 1963, a Federal Grand Jury
in the Eastern District of New York,
returned an indictment charging Ivan
Dmitrievich Egorov and his wife with conspiracy
to violate Subsection A, Section 794, Title
18, US Code and to violate Section 951 of Title
18. (Espionage violation).

A confidential source advised on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

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-3-

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source advised during [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (S)

The "New York Guild Lawyer", monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) on page 3 of its May, 1963 issue indicated that Popper had been elected to the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG on May 1, 1963.

A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix.

The source advised on August 6, 1964, that, according to William Kunstler, a Dr. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York, was on his way to Jackson, Mississippi "at our request" to examine the bodies (of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney) before anything happened to them.

"The New York Times", August 6, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article dealing with a second medical examination performed on the body of James E. Chaney which disclosed that he had been beaten "brutally" before his death. The article states that "John M. Pratt, a New York lawyer, said the re-examination had been requested by the victim's mother, Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney. He said it had been made by Dr. David M. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York....."

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

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The source advised on August 8, 1964, that William Kunstler stated that Dave Spain the pathologist who examined James Chaney's body would examine the body of Michael Schwerner before it was cremated.

[REDACTED]
A confidential source who was a self-admitted member of the CP from [REDACTED] and a member of the Croton Club of the CP from [REDACTED] furnished the following information during 1954:

[REDACTED]
The source believed that [REDACTED] had retained a secret membership in the CP but did not take part in CP activities [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had also been a member of the CP and the source believed that she too had retained a secret membership but did not take part in CP activities [REDACTED]

The records of the Bureau of Special Services New York City Police Department, reflect that [REDACTED] had a reservation for a dinner sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on April 11, 1945. These records reflect also that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

[REDACTED] in the
fall term of 1945 and the winter term,
January, to April, 1946.

The VALB and JSSS have been designated
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

William Kunstler

"The New York Times", August 5, 1964, page
37, column 2, described William Kunstler as
attorney for the Schwerner family.

b7c-4

The source learned on August 8, 1964, that William
Kunstler was handling arrangements for the memorial service
for Michael Schwerner to be held at the Community Church, New
York City at 8:00 p.m. on August 9, 1964.

The source also learned on August 8, 1964, that
[REDACTED] was in contact with William Kunstler on
that date about the possibility of James Chaney's mother coming
to New York City to attend the memorial services for both
Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner. Kunstler stated that they
should have her attend if it was possible for her to come and
instructed [REDACTED] to call the Meridian, Mississippi Office
of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) to find out
how Mrs. Chaney, who lives in Meridian, could be contacted.

Florence Friedlander

A confidential source advised on December 6, 1960,
that Florence Friedlander attended
an enlarged combined CP meeting of the
Astoria-Sunnyside CP Club held in Queens
New York, on December 3, 1960. Among
those present were active Party members from
neighboring clubs and former Party members
from the Astoria, Sunnyside clubs. (S)(u)

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
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This source advised on March 19, 1958, that as of that time Florence Friedlander was Organizational Secretary of the Sunnyside Section, Queens County CP.

The source advised on August 8, 1964, that Nat Schwerner made the arrangements through the Meridian, Mississippi Office of COFO for Mrs. Chaney to fly to New York City to attend the memorial services for Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

The source learned that the flight to be taken by Mrs. Chaney would arrive in New York City at 3:52 am. on August 9, 1964.

[REDACTED]

b7c-4

According to the source [REDACTED] Nat Schwerner and [REDACTED] on August 8, 1964, discussed the arrangements for picking up Mrs. Chaney and also discussed the memorial services to be held the next day.

The source advised that [REDACTED] was again in contact with William Kunstler on August 8, 1964, and that they agreed the Schwerners should go back to [REDACTED] after the Goodman memorial service rather than return to Pelham, New York, and have to return for Michael Schwerner's memorial that evening.

The source further advised on August 8, 1964, that Nat Schwerner was desirous of telling Bernie Fischman of the arrangements made for the memorial services and referred to Fischman as his "intermediary".

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-7-

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

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Bernard Fischman

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1962, p.

11, reflects that members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-63 were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique. Bernard D. Fischman was one of those elected to this board.

The source advised that on August 8, 1964, Nat Schwerner was requested by the chairman of the "Salisbury Park rally" to send a statement which could be read. Nat Schwerner promised to draft a telegram for that purpose and was told to address it to Mrs. Elsie Gilman. Thereafter, Elsie Gilman contacted Nat Schwerner and suggested that he send the telegram to her rather than to the "park" and to send it to her at The Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights. Gilman said she was Chairman of the arrangements.

Elsie Gilman

A confidential source advised on May 6, 1964, that William Albertson would be in Nassau County, New York on June 3, 1964.

This source advised on January 3, 1964 that Albertson was then the Executive Secretary of the New York District CP.

On June 3, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Lionel Byalin and William Albertson meet in Great Neck, NY, and proceed to the Byalin residence, 93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, New York. Thereafter they observed David Perry Bennett and Elsie Gilman, with others enter the Byalin residence.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

On March 25, 1950, a confidential source advised that Lionel Byalin was then active in the affairs of the Queensbridge Club of the CP.

On August 21, 1963, a confidential source advised that at a New York District Board CP meeting on August 19, 1963, all of the County organizations were requested to remain after the meeting to discuss the financial condition of the New York District CP. David Bennett was one of those who remained with the County organizers. *XU*

The source learned on August 11, 1964, that an open house and memorial service would be held for Michael Schwerner on August 12, 1964, at the Hamilton Madison house, 50 Madison Street, New York City, which Nat and Anne Schwerner would attend. The source stated that Florence Friedlander was to meet the Schwerners at the Hamilton Madison house for the open house and memorial service on August 12, 1964, and that Louis Cottin and his wife would also be there.

Louis M. Cottin

On December 12, 1957, Louis M. Cottin, 619 Dartmouth Street, Westbury, Long Island, advised Special Agents (SAS) [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that during 1944-45 he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) or Communist Political Association, Garden Bay Club, Queens, New York. He said he did not recall being Educational Director of the club but that everyone in the club had a title. *b7c-1*

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
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He said that during 1934-1935 he attended 3 or 4 meetings which he believed were Communist but does not recall joining the CP at the time. He said he did contribute money to CP front groups during the period 1935-45, amounting in total to \$50 or \$60.

A confidential source advised in 1944 that Louis Cottin was Education Director, Garden Bay Club, Queens County, CP.

The source advised on August 11, 1963, that on that date, Nat Schwerner issued instructions to a representative of the SNCC office in New York City, about preparing a large mailer containing a Baldwin letter and return envelope but did not think the "Newsweek" clipping was necessary. The source was unable to furnish information concerning the contents or purpose of this letter.

A second confidential source, on August 11, 1964, furnished a copy of a mailing from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, which consisted of a form letter bearing the signature of James Baldwin, a business reply envelope addressed to him at Suite 303, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, and a reprint of an article from "Newsweek" magazine dated February 24, 1964.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

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The form letter comments on the "1000 volunteers" who are engaged in the Mississippi Summer Project directed by "Robert Moses, a leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee". The letter asks for a "generous contribution" for the Mississippi Summer Project to be sent to Baldwin at SNCC 100 5th Avenue, New York 11, New York. It asks that all checks be payable to SNCC.

The reprint of the "Newsweek" article is of one captioned "Mississippi: Allen's Army" and deals with the force being built by Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson, Mississippi in preparation for the expected wave of civil rights demonstrations during the Summer of 1964.

James Baldwin

James Baldwin is the well-known
Negro author and playwright.

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1.

APPENDIX

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NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

~~SECRET~~

Title Communist Party, USA
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the New York
memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication
have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source mentioned in the characterization
of Martin Popper who was in a position to furnish reliable
information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor con-
clusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

13
~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 8/18/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)
Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)
SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO:NY)

Classified by ~~20857/af~~
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~
~~3-85-89~~

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies of a LHM containing information furnished by _____ during the period 8/1 - 11/64. The second confidential source used is a confidential mailbox of the NYO.

- 4- Bureau (Encls: 6) (RM)
- (1- 44-) (MIBURN)
- 2- Jackson (100-) (RM)
- (1- 157-) (COFO)
- 1- New York (100-146553) (JAMES BALDWIN) (45)
- 1- New York (100-) (47)
- 1- New York (100-) (47)
- 1- New York (100-) (46)
- 1- New York (100-) (46)
- 1- New York (100-146994) (WILLIAM KUNSTLER) (47)
- 1- New York (44-1019) (MIBURN) (25)
- 1- New York (100-) (47)
- 1- New York (100-73890) (NATHAN SCHWERNER) (47)
- 1- New York (100-) (47)
- 1- New York (100-) (47)

JFO:mln
(19)

3/17/99
CLASSIFIED BY AUC39677SAH/86
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1)
CA97-5269

Classified by ~~16972/af~~
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~
~~2-80-90~~
~~89-3016 JHP~~

Approved: qmk
(Special Agent in Charge)

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-146553-176

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 18 1964	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-151548

b2-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] furnished information on 8/8/64 concerning a conversation between [REDACTED] and WILLIAM KUNSTLER. They were discussing [REDACTED] picking up Mrs. JAMES CHANEY at the airport in NYC on the early morning of 8/9/64, taking her to [REDACTED] apartment and then going to the Andrew Goodman memorial service at 11:30 a.m. on 8/9/64. They agreed that [REDACTED] should get to the place where the Goodman service was to be held by 11:00 a.m. even though the service would not begin until 11:30 a.m. because people who are close would be there at 11:00a.m. [REDACTED] then mentioned that [REDACTED] but did not elaborate further.

b7c-2

It is also noted that the source advised on 8/3 and 8/11/64, that [REDACTED] was in contact with a [REDACTED] (LNU). It is the opinion of the NYO that this person is [REDACTED] a resident of New Rochelle, and subject of NY file [REDACTED]

The Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights is the subject of NY file 157-969. On 1/30/64, W. BURGHARDT TURNER, a co-chairman of this committee, advised that it is not a membership organization in the usual sense, but rather a coordinating group designed to coordinate the activities of the many civil rights groups in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

b7c-2

The SAS mentioned in the characterization of ELSIE GILMAN are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

b7c-1

The sources used in the characterization of individuals mentioned in this LHM are:

SOURCE

INDIVIDUAL

NATHAN SCHWERNER
ANNE SCHWERNER

b2-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~